repair to the residence of the Minister of the United to say him to transmit at once the expression of his atten to Mr. Johnson, who is now invested with the ensy. I also desired myself by the dispute, you without sed to year of yearly and to have you without of the surrowful equation we have fore and I have to-conformity with the will of the Engapera, to rank a d homage to the great citizen whose less the United

plore.

It to the chief magistration of the republic by the Envised to the chief mogistration of the republic by the affrage of his countrymen, Abraham Lincoln had brought to the carriese of the power pieced in his heads the most substantial qualifications. Force of character was affect in time with indipens of principle, therefore his riperous spirit were qualled before the terrable trials reserved for his coverament. At the mement when an atrocious crime anatohed him from the mission which he filled with the scales of religious daily, he enjoyed the conscious anatoms at the triumph of his policy was definitively meatered.

His recent precisantations are traces of the thoughts of predence which inspired him in undectaking resolutely the task of reorganizing the Union and of consolidating peace.

The supreme satisfaction of accomplishing this work has not been accorded to him. But in gathering up these last testingmials of his high wisdom, as well as the examples of good scales of courage, and of particular which he has given, history with not hestiate to place him in the rank of citizens who have done most honor to their concary.

By order of the Emperor, I transmit this dispatch to the Missister of State, who is charged to communicate it to the Sanate and legislative body. France will unanimonaly take alarre in this thought of the Emperor.

Receive, &c.

Mr. L. De Geoffich.

Receive, &c.

Mr. L. Dz Geovnov.

Charge d'affaires of France, Wachington.

P. S.—You will please remit a copy of this dispatch to the Secretary of State of the United States.

As might have been anticipated, the Government of Russia was prompt, hearty, and very sympathetic. The following is the correspondence between the two Governments:

Mr. Clay to Mr. Seward. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
S.I. PETSESHING, Russia, May 4, 1805.
SEE I know not how to express my grief for the loss of our rest and good President Lincolo, and my indignation at the

Sea I know not how to express and my insignation at the great and good President Lincola, and my insignation at the grine of which he was a violin.

I thenk God that you are spared to us, and I trust that our country and the melous will still continue to reap the fruit of your patriotic labors and pacific sentiments. Finchese you spire of the correspondence between Prince Gertelaneov and myself, and also of the letters of conclosure from the diplomatic corps. The Embassaiors of France and England called in person, and those who did not do to wrote letters full of all-ziration for the virtues of the late President and horror at the arises of his assassination. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine sent his aid-de-county. Cov. Grengg Hur Imperial Highness the Grand Dukees Hielen sent Baron Rosen, and His Imperial Highness the Prince d'Odenburgh assied in person, all to after scatiments of sorrow and sympathy with the American Government and people. A great many distinguished Resistant also expressed their grief at our loss in words and through the press. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duches fieles, who is well versed in the politics and instory of our country, has invited me to call upon her in-

loss in words and through the press. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helen, who is well versacd in the politics and instoy of our country, has invited me to call upon her informally on Saturday, with a view of giving as surther evidence of her kind feedings for our motion and its progressive cause, of which she is no admirer.

These sentiments of esteem and sadness are gratifying to me, and such as lead me to the hope that the marty-does of our moble triend will at home and abroad consecrate in the hearts of all most the principles of liberty and self-government for which Lincoln lived and sied.

President Johnson enters upon the daties of his office under great difficulties. Like the words of homility and calm devotion which characterize the partial revelation of his views at his accession to office.

That which wen for Mr. Lincoln west admiration in Europe was his moderation in expression and firmness in action.

That which wen for Mr. Lincols west admiration in Europe was his moderation in expression and firmness in action. The new Prestdent, we are told, proposes to retain the old Cabinet, and we trust the old policy of peuce with foreign nations, and magnanismly in all things at some consistent with the descrution of Slavery and the resteration of the Union.

The prayers of the good of all the world foliow him in his responsible toak.

I beg you will say this paper before the President.

Hoping to hear of your and your son Frederick Seward's speedy recovery, I remain your mest obedient servent, C. M. Clax.

C. M. CLAY. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Hos. Wh. H. Shward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Prince Gortchaces to Mr. Clay.

[Translation.]

Firmshation.]

Although the absence of his Majesty the Emperor makes it impossible for me to obtain and said communicant to you the expression of the sectiments which my august master would have felt at the news of the foul erfue to which the President of the United States has just fallon a victim, and which Mr. Seward has barely accuped, I did not wish to delay in testifying the lively and profound sympathy of the Imperial Cabinet for the Federal Government is this new trial which Providence had reserved for it. I have asked our Minister at Washington to communicate it to the Vice President, Mr. Johnson. Will your Excellency transmit it to him, together with our sincerc wishes that this about nable crime will not hinder the progress of the American nation toward the establishment of the Union and of peace, which are the pledges of its power and its prospertly.

Will your Excellency be pleased to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Gostfellow.

The Minister of Hely to Mr. Clay.

Sy. Perrupsympa, April 20, 1865.

Translation j
Tr

In the meant when a more meant than in joining in the serror stiments of my Government than in joining in the serror with which your country has been no cruelly stricken by the set of the greatest efficient and most embent statesmen.

The blood of a martyr in so noble a course will arrengthen the servery arrenging the servery arrenging the servery arrenging to the servery. The Minister of Sweden and Norway to Mr. Clay.

Translation.

[Translation.]

St. Fernessing, April 16-18, 1865.

Your Excellency: In hastesing to acknowledge the sail sommonication by which your excellency has just informed me of the assessination of Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States of America I beg yet to account my most profound expressions of sympathy, and also of horror for the foul deed which has deprived your country and your government of their worlds and illustrious cheef.

porthy and innerrious cher.

I sense the present occasion to effor to your excellency re
posted assurances of my high consideration.

Minister of Sweden and Norway.

Prince Gortchacon to Mr. Clay. Translation.]

[Translation.]

St. Pricessumo, May 16, 1865.

Mr. Ministra: In informing yes, in the name of the Imperial Cabinet, of the profused indignation exoted by the magnifest empathy which the Augusta Cavanaga and the heartfalt empathy which the Augusta Cavanaga and the

Emperor.
Scarcely has my august master retarned to his dominions

mone regress such developes and in so terreble a manner from his noble career.

His Imperial Majesty requests us, year excellency, to branchit to you, in his mans, the measurance of his living and deep sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Liucola, and with His Excellency President Jelmon.

I also fulfill the orders of my angust measure by informing you have much his Imperial Majesty has been touched by the spontaneous testimonials of respect which the Federal officers have shown to the memory of his dearly befored son, during the passage of the squadren bearing to Bussia his mortal remains.

mains.

I have already communicated to the Pederal Government the thanks of his Imperial Majosty, through his representative it Washington. He asks of you the favor to reterate them.

Be assured, your Excellency, of my very distinguished confideration.

GOSTCHACOW.

He assured, you have Gostichacove. Gostichacove. Hederation. Gost. Clay, &c., &c. In the Netherlands, not only did the Government express their sympathy, but the Legislative body hastened to pass resolutions of condolesse.

Mr. Pike to Mr. Munter.

Mr. Pike to Mr. Phanter.

UNITED STATES LEADICE, THE HARDE, May 4, 1815.

SIR: Yeaserday the second chamber of the national Leguinture, the only branch now is accision, passed resolutions inattracting the Ministers of Farriga Afours to communicate to
the Caffine at Washington taker sense of the great less and
tained by the United States in the death of the Trasident, to
tender them the symmithy of the Chamber, and to express
their horror and detectation of the foul crimes by which the
Presidents life has been terminated and that of the Secretary
of State endangered.

These resolutions were supported in debate by the Minister
of Foreign Affairs on the part of the Government, and by M.
Wan Zaylen on the part of the Government, and by M.
To day the Minister of Torekyn Affairs has called and communicated to me this action on the part of the Second Chamber,

To-day the Minister of Foreign Admirs has cased and com-nunicated to me this action on the part of the Second Chamber, and requested me to transmit it to the Government at Wash-ington; and to add that nowhere in Europe has there been a profounder emotion felt than in Holland over the await tragedy enacted in the United States, and nowhere on its condemna-tion be more hearfielt and unanimous.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obe-liant servant.

JAMES S. PERE.

liont servant.

Hon. W. Hunter.

Acting Secretary of State, Washington.

Even distant China sympathized with us in ear great loss, and the Secretary of State for the Flowery Lingdom

the following letter:

| Translation.]
| Translation.]
| Translation.]
| Translation.]
| The following letter:
| Translation.]
| The following letter:
| Sin Moon, 17th day. |
| Sin Moon, 17th day. |
| Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, berewith sends, in reply:
| I had the honor vasierday to necessary to the the honor vasierday to necessary the following me that the President of the United States had been removed by death, an anneancement that in supressably abocked and startled me. But, as you self that on the same day the Vice-President seconded to the position with same day the Vice-President seconded to the position without any disturbance, and the assassis had been arreated, so that the affairs of the Government were going on anciety as small. I hope these considerations will alleviate your grief at the event, and you will be able to attend to public business. I shall be pleased to smbody the particulars connected with his event in a memorial to His Majesty, and thereby evince the cordial relations which now exist between our countries, which is the purpose of sending the present reply.

His Excellency S. W. While, Charge d'Affairs of United States our extracts from the Departmental archives

We close our extracts from the Departmental archives

rant that an American was listening, offer to lose a right hand e until a descript at night, was little to believe habetter of all form and stiquette in the # an frata sympathy of this generous hearted people for the entent Liucola. HORATIO J. PERST.

SEWERS AND SEWERAGE.

VALUE AND DESTINY OF FILTH.

NECESSITIES AND FAULTS OF DRAINS.

THE SEWERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Few persons are aware of the amount of refuse matter that accumulates in great cities. We become accustomed to filth, to some extent, and only notice it when more vioently than usual it assails our senses. We have streetcleaning contractors, and offal contractors, and scavengors, and house-drains, and sewers, and we fancy they take it away, each in their ewn fashion, yet we have it continually in sight and sometimes, nay very frequently,

testimony of two man or genus against seasons. At a catinated that Peris clone throws 5,000,000 frances per annum into the sea through her sewer, and the amount for France is said to be 100,000,000 per annum. We are not aware that estimates have been made of the value of sewage for other countries. We have been calling this matter fifth: the author of Lex Miserchies calls it gold. He says it is thyme and marjoram, and green fields, and golden corn, and sweetsmelling bay, and fat oren, and joy, and life. We quote a few of his souteness concerning the sewers of Paris. "Each hiscough of our cleacase costs 1,000 frances." "The land is imporerished and the water infected." "Hunger rising from the furrow and disease rising from the tiver." "All the human and animal monure which is thus lost, restored to the land, instead of being thrown into the water, would nourish the world."

We quote from memory, but the text is substantially correct. We are not prepared to dispute any of his assertions. We live in circles, and the refuse thrown off from our daily life comes back to us effort in assw and beautiful shapes, and laden with elements that delight cur senses and make our conversation, seciety and dinner tables at

our daily life comes back to we effor in new and beamfurshapes, and laden with elemants that delight our senses and make our conversation, society and dinner-tables attractive. We have not yot learned to use it all, and must therefore put it away as fast as we can. After awhile, when the soil becomes old and shows signs of the starvation we compel it to enduse; when it comes to nourish our bodies and we want the food it cannot give for the reason we have not fed it; in one word, when the necessites of our fields become to us what they are already to the Chinese, namely, the mothers of invention, then, perhaps, we shall find some method by which to save for the land the fertilizing substances we are now compelled land the fertilizing substances we are now compe-brow into the sea. We cannot stop here, however throw into the sea. We cannot stop here, however, to tamate the value of filth; we are now merely treating the subterranean passages through which we are trying

to remove it.

THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONSTRUCTING SEWERS.

The functions of sewers, then, are to drain the streets and houses; to convey away from the city all the rainwater that fails upon its sarince, and and the solid and liquid refuse produced in thoroughfares and buildings. It will be seen that their propertions, dimensions, inclinations, forms and construction are of the highest importance. If they are insufficient in size, bad in shape, improperly built and ventilated; if the gradient be imperfect, the wafer-supply small, the friction of matters passing through them great; if from any cause they become choked up and fail to discharge their contents promptly; if they open into our basements and their odors escape into our dwellings, they are werse than cospools; for the reason that it is loss had for the gases from human excreta and decomposing animal matter to escape into the free air than to be confined in a small space and forced in a continuous jet through all the sewer-openings into the balls and passage-ways of every house, or into our lungs at every street-corner. All matters to be carried off by the sewers must be properly collected and premptly delivered, and for these purposes the construction of house-drains, their traps, connections and junctions with the mains, require the greatest care and circumspection. If these fail, the efficiency of any system of drainage will be imperfect, and all care bestowed upon the larger works will be useless.

ELES, SHAPE AND CAPACHTI OF SEWERS.

We have already axid that, in building sewers the poputo remove it.
THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONSTRUCTING SEWERS.

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Liam PORMULA FOR CALCULATING THE DISCHARGE FROM

plate bearing a number, and the owner of the home pays three france annually to have his house-drain kept clean.

THE SEWERS OF LONDON.

The drainage of London was provided for by legislative enactments, commencing in 1220, but the whole subject was thoroughly revised by Sir Thomas More in a bill passed in 1631. The use of the sewers in London was, however, restricted to the removal of the surface drainage, until the present century, and during the reign of George III an act was passed prohibiting the discharge of other matters into them, under the penalty of a fine. The invention of water-closets led to a new use of the sewers, and their capacity was taxed to an extent not at all contemplated in their original construction. The refuse matter of cesspools was turned into the Thames, polluting its waters, while the sewers themselves, incompetent to discharge their increased busines, became avenues of the most poisonous gases, which were discharged into the street. It soon became necessary to construct the sewers upon a larger scale and better plans. They were then laid out upon a regular system, coming down to the river from each side for a distance of six soites along its course. Their total length exceeds 2,000 miles, and the principal sewers are of extraordisary dimensions. Those known as the Fleet ditch are from 12 to 14 feet high, and 6j feet wide. The Moorfields sewer is 8j by 7 feet, and at the mouth 10 by 8 feet; at the north end of the pavement, it is 27 feet below the serious difficulties arose from this drainage system, notwithstanding its magnificent proportions. The culters of the sewers in order to get sufficent fall for discharge, were but little above lowwater mark, and consequently the sewers were closed by the tide except at low water. By this means their gaseous contents were turned back into every street and through the drains into every house. The accumulated contents of the sewers were cover house. The accumulated contents of the sewers were cover house. We close our extracts from the Departmental archives We close our extracts from the Department of the Departm

hand easily be calculated. Sewers serhaps should never be more than two-thirds full, and this suggrests the necessity for the properties of the swape of the swap

gallons of liquid and 400 tuns of solid rofuse.

THE CINCINNATI SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Leaving the immense drains of the European metropolis, we desire to call the attention of the reader to the sowerage system of Cincinnati, which is perhaps one of the best on this continent. There is no place on the planet where there are no faulty sewers, and all the advantages of theoretical sewer-building have not yet been reduced to practice. Cincinnati has no exclusive knowledge upon this subject; but she is making an effort to combine in her sewers the greatest amount of good and the smallost amount of evil. The engineer, A. W. Glibert, under whose supervision the plans were made, is an enthusiast upon the subject, and has given it great study. The city itself is admirably situated for drainage purposes, and, when her sewers are built, they will perhaps be as nearly perfect as any.

with the second state of t

discharge.

In the Spring of 1955 the Legislature authorized the Croton Aqueduct Beard to construct sowers hereafter upon regular plans, dividing the city into districts, providing adequate drains for each district with mains of sufficient capacity to carry off all the filth of the area under which they were laid. Under this system, maps for 12 districts have been completed. In seven of these many of the sewers have been laid, and the whole will be completed, doubtless, during the current year. For the relating five, districts Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, comprising all the region lying north of Eighty-first-af on the west side, and north of Nusey-first-af, on the cast side of Central Perk, and nucleding a large part of its duninage, extending to One-hundred-and-fortieth-st., the plans are completed and ready for contract. The last report of the Croton Aqueduct Board, issued early in the present year, says: "these districts embrace a total area of 3,750 acres or 5.45 square miles, in which an aggregate length of 74 miles of sewers have been already constructed, while about 420 miles remain to be built." District No. 10, covering Harlam flats is the largest, and has its outlot at the foot of One-hundred-and-sixth-st. It drains an area of net less than 3 square miles, or about 2,000 acres.

Each district is mapped out by itself, and has no connection with any other. The makes are built of brick, or different forms and sizes, while the remainder are virtified stone-ware pipe, from 12 to 18 inches interfor diameter. Spars are put in, to serve as connections with house-drains, on each side of the savers, 15 feet apart. Estimates are first made as to the amount of sawage to be discharged from each district, and the capacity of the sewers deternined upon this basis. Separate calculations are, therefore, necessary for each district, and are earcfully made before the work is begun.

The following table shows the locations, outlets and areas of the districts in which the sewerge is nearly completed under the new plan:

Diets.	Betw'n Ste.	Between	Acceum.	01	tlete.	in dere
567	50d to 64th 74th to 50th 44th to 76th 50th to 70th	5th ave and 5th ave and 7th ave and 7th ave and	Hodson Riv Hudson Riv Hudson Riv Fast River East River East River East River	At Soth st. At alth st. At alth st. At alth st. At Gist-st.	Hudson Riv Hudson Riv East River. East River. East River.	175.3 606.0 285 351.3 149.2

The following table gives the gross length of all the sewers hitherto constructed in these several districts, as well as the total length of all sizes remaining on the lat of January, 1856, to be built according to the arrange ment

Sewers now Built, |Sewers to be B'ilt | Total Lengths 77,110 lineal feet. 77,110 lineal feet. 12,200 lineal feet. 10,100 lineal feet. 12,400 lineal feet. 12,400 lineal feet. 17,100 lineal feet. 10,700 lineal feet. 10,000 lineal feet. 10,000 lineal feet. 239, 500 | lineal feet, 349,065 | lineal feet, 45,37 miles, 66,21 miles, 111,49 miles, It is evident that a great reform in the construction of trains has recently been made to New-York, but it came

THE ENGLISH RADICALS-THE CHOLERA-THE WHATHER AND THE HARVESTS. From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1866.

The arrival in England of Gov. Evre is creating a good deal of excitement; indeed, I should not wonder if the fight over him and his doings, which is almost sure to take place now, were to stir some of the depths of political and social life among us which have not been moved this many a year. Your readers have seen that on his landing at Southampton he was welcomed at a public dinner by several Tory Lords and municipal authorities, and-alas that one should have to write it-by Charles Kingsley. The demonstration was not otherwise than feeble, in a political sense, as no Member of the House which is directly responsible to constituents was present. But other receptions are now being talked of in different parts of the kingdom, and a committee of aoblemen and gentlemen has been formed to raise an "Eyre Defense Fund." It is curious how this test of the treatment of inferior races divides men in our time more keenly and subtly than any other. I never now can really depend on an Englishman's political faith until I know how he felt about your Rebellion, or how he is feeling about this outbreak of ours in Jamaica. He may have talked and professed liberalism from his youth up, and honestly, too, but if he went wrong five years ago, in favor of the last new nineteenth century power, with Slavery for its corner stone, or if he is now shouting and subscribing for Byre, all his talk and professions are but as sounding brass and a tinkling symbol. I have no doubt, from all I gather from your journals, and from my American friends, that it is just the same with you. It is only true liberals, those in whom the faith, that all men are born free and equal, goes down deeper than their dinner, who can stand the notion of absolute equality before the law for all colors, either with you or us, and, to my mind, none others deserve the name. We shall see how the hosts muster as regards present strength in your Fall elections, and in our Eyre and anti-Eyre demonstrations. The foremost men on the wrong side with us, as yet, are

Carlyle, Ruskin, and Kingsley. Our people are calling them renegades, but this is not fair. The only one to whom the name can with even prima facie fairness be given, is Kingsley. Carlyle has been a power wershiper, and a despiser of freedom any time this 25 years. Reverence him as one does, and must, there is no denying this. Ruskin has been the captive of Carlyle's bow and spear for the last 10 years, or nearly that. He is intensely clear, keen, and narrow; can never see more than one side, and is as bigoted a hero worshiper, both in the good and evil sense, as his great master. He is fond now of saying "I am a King's man, not a mob's man," including tyrant in his term king, and people in his term mob. But Charles Kingsley had far more real popular sympathy in him at one time. I remember nearly 20 years ago, at one of a series of meetings of the leaders of our London workingmen, called by Mr. Maurice and a lot of young lawyer and parsons who were working with him, Kingsley making a speech in which he declared himself a Chartist, and gave his reasons, carrying the whole meeting enthustastically with him. Three or four years later again, at the time of the first great exhibition, I remember his preaching his celebrated sermon on Freedom, equality and brotherhood, in a London pulpit, to which he had been specially invited by the incumbent, who rose up is the reading desk, scared, and made a protest against the doctrine and the preacher, the moment he had finished. After . ward he was one of the chief leaders among the Christian Socialists, and wrote constantly in their paper, and a series of tenets, under the nom de phame of Parson Lot. One of his tracts in this series, called Cheap Clothes and Nasty, bad a considerable reputation at the time, and deserved it. His early books, too, The Saint's Tragedy, Yeast, and Alton Locke, had the true liberal ring in them. But, for all that, those who knew him best always said that his sympathies were at the bottom strongly aristocratic and so it has proved. He was bred in a the ereed. Moreover, his brother Henry, who was out in Australia during Eyre's exploring trips came home a great a limiter of the ex-Governor, and innoculated his big brother before the Jamaica riots ocourred-and lastly, Kingsley's family owned West India property, and were great losers by emancipation. Taking all this into consideration, I think one may regret very much the prominent part which he has thought fit to take in this matter, without quoting Browning's" Lost Leader "against him, or ceasing to respect and feel kindly toward a man

who has done yeeman's service for the right at one time in his life.

On the other side the leading names on the Jamaies Committee are J. S. Mill, J. Bright, and Goldwin Smith. The Buxtons have left the committee, thereby of course damaging it seriously, but themselves, I think, much more, on the ground that outrageously illegal and unnighteons as they admit Gov. Eyre's conduct to have been, they cannot see their way to putting him on his trial at home. A rich though not numerous section of the old sati-Slavery party here, has followed them, and it seems possible that their defection may make it impossible to aise the funds necessary to try Eyre for the illegal execution of Gordon. I cannot, however, myself doubt that they will be forthcoming. Meantime the press here is strongly deprecating the trial. There is in fact scarcely a paper except The Star, which has come out for putting the thing through. Even journals which were uniformly on the right side during your civil war, are giving an un ertain note, putting the case on a wrong issue, and villify ing the Jamaica Committee. The Pall Mall Gazette for instance, which is generally sound on legal questions, has said that the nation will not allow "the burden of proof to lie on a British Governor; that in taking measures for the public safety he has not been actuated by malice, or by any feeling which the English law will construe as malice." Now the question of malice, on which it is thus attempted to ride off, has no bearing on the point at issue. Our law is so clear on this part of the case that I doubt whether any lawyer of character and standing would argue it. The last time that it was seriously argued was at the beginning of the century by Mr. Dellas, afterward Lord Chief Justice in Gen. Picton's case, who was tried for signing an order for the torture of a colored girl in Trinidad, which had been recently taken from Spain, and of which he was Governor. He wreed again and again that these was no evidence to prove the most remote suspicion of malice, and again and again Lord Ellenborough, the judge who was trying the case, interrupted him with, you cannot go into this Mr. Dallas. The act, if unlawful is presumed by our law to be malicious. The argament you are now stating would be of the highest importance if arged in mitigation of punishment, but to the question of guilty or not guilty it is wholly irrelevant-(State Trials, vol. 30, pp. 488-9). The Jamaica Committee sontend that the only issue is whether the seizure of Gor-don in a district where the civil law was in force, and his transfer to a district under martial low, was not an illegal set. If illegal, the higher the position of the offender the more needful is it that the Executive Government here should not be able to sereen him by refasing to proceed against him. The matter is very serious, and I cannot but hope that the Jamaica Committee will be successful. The Reform movement gathers weight and strength daily. Liverpool and Manchester are following the ex-

simple of Birmingham, and there will be monster meetings at each of these places in the course of the month. The league is very indignant at the refusal of Chief-Justice Cockburn to re-appoint Mr. Beales, their president, revising barrister for Middlesex. The reason given by the Chief-Justice is that, however impartial Mr. Beales may be in his judicial capacity, it is not to be supposed that the Conservative party will believe him to be go, and that

it is therefore out of the question that he should be the person by whom the lists of voters in the metrope districts shall be settled. One is very sorry that so good men as Mr. Boales should suffer, but it is clear that the Chief-Justice could do no otherwise. It would note have done to keep the leader of a very serious political agitation in such a position. Your readers probably never heard of Mr. Beales till within the last few months, not, indeed, was he at all known here. He is a Chancar barrister of some 35 years standing, so that he can scarcely be less than 69. I have seen him going about his business very quietly in the Lincolnshire Courts, as long as I can remarabe, and I don't think five men at the bar with whom he was daily associating had any idea of the strength of his political faith. Indeed, I doubt whether he himself was conscious of it. It is it a different sphere, much like the case of one of the old prophets, mastered by the impulse to go forth to the people, and he may say with Amos, I was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but a sheetherd and a gatherer of sycamore fruit, when the Lord took me and said, go prophecy to my people Israel. However, without pressing the comparison or at all comparing the work of Mr. Beales to that of Amos, it seems to be need and more clear that he and the Reform League will have settled the fate of Lord Derby's Government before the

Roebuck has just recovered from the illness which kept him out of the House during the last half of the session and has signalized his recovery by one of his acrid, nie chievous speeches, at Shoffield. He attacks Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone most unfairly, accusing the latter of attempting to cajole and bully the House of Common and strings together a lot of stupid platitudes against the Reform bill, which were slain again and again in the bates. He looks forward to the amalgamation of the two great parties of Liberals and Conservatives, and the formstion of a joint government of great strength. Without en pressly saying so, he gives us to understand that a smeal ramp of Radicals are to be left out, including, I presume Mr. Gladstone. In fact, he is for playing much the same game as your Copperheads, Democrats and Southerness have been about in the Philadelphia wigwam, and missalculates, I believe, the strength of the Radical rump bere, at which he sneers as much as Raymond and the rest de that of the true Republican party. We shall see. The cholera has all but disappeared, and has left our

scientific men more and more confident that water is at the root of the mischief. I only hope it may haden a little the adoption of one or other of the plans for supplying London, of which the Cumberland lakes scheme se to be just now the most popular.

We are having a terrible Autumn-nothing like it since 1962, the drenching year of the Great Exhibition, when our cabmen began to think Millennium was bona fide we in. The harvest, I fear, both here and in Ireland, will be greatly damaged. The only consolation is that it will make Reform and the downfall of the Tories (though Roebucks were ready to back them) the surer and speedies

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS. Sept. 7, 1800 We are now separated by less than six months from the opening of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. During the late palpitating political period of events—as the French phrase it—much speculation
has been affort respecting the future of the example. tion. Would it take place in 1867, or would it be deferred to 1868, or to the Greek calends? If it took place, would it be a success or a failure? How, with half Europe in arms, could the attention of nations or of gareroments be given to the peaceful contests of art, industry and science? On the question as to its opening at the proper time, doubters were hardly reassured by the answer given by M. Leplay to the representative of a foreign country. The Exhibition would be opened, he said, on the 1st of April, 1807, if the war were so near us here at Paris that fighting were going on at Pasy; which would be tantamount to saying, at New-York, that battle was raging at Brooklyn. As to the probable success of the undertaking no reasonable doubtecan be entertained. On the contrary, it bids fair to be absolutely unsurpassable, if in this age of progress we may venture to make use of an expression which indicates finality. But indeed it is difficult to believe that the present generation, at least, will see in any other country the same amount of boundless resources brought together and placed at the disposal of so pulssant an initiative—so centralized an authority. Proposing, as I do, to keep your readers informed, from time to time, as to the "seyings and doings" connected with the Universal Exhibition of 1867, it seems to me that this, my first letter, may with advantage be devoted to a sketch of the progress of the great work which is to occupy our attention for more than a year from its origin to its present state.

The idea of periodical exhibitions, as the French Minister of Instruction recently observed, is of purely French origin. It dates as far back as the reign of Lonis XIV. for proper time, doubters were hardly reassured by the saswar

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The idea of periodical exhibitions, as the Franch Minister of Instruction recently observed, is of purely French origin. It dates as far back as the reign of Louis XIV. for the fine arts, and the great revolution for industry. On the 19th of September, 1798, was opened at Paris an exhibition is which 110 exhibitors took part. Among them we find such famous names as Biegnet, Lemaire, Fortin and Lenoir in the clock and watch department: La Rochefoundit, Delaitre and Détrey in spun stuffs; Didot & Herhan in typography. Through all the changes of government in France these exhibitions have continued to be held with increasing success, till the present Emperor in the cariier days of his Presidency raised the question of the admission of foreign competitors. It was reserved for the Prince Consort of England to carry out the first the grand idea of an exhibition of art-industry and science to which the whole world should be invited to send competitors. the whole world should be invited to send competitors, the whole world should be invited to send competitors. The year 1851 will undoubtedly form one of the grace opochs in the world's history, as having inaugurated a new tuniversal progress. The year 1850. The the world's history, as having inaugurated a new universal progress. The was followed by that of the Padars d'Industrie in Paris was followed by the various exhibitors at an inserval of our years, and the great question of the progress of the followed this time, at an interval of five years instead to be triumplantly solved in the affirmative. The nari universal exhibition was abed in London in 1852, to be followed this time, at an interval of five years instead with so much interest in 1857. It is to be held, as somethy in the progress of the pr